The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,580.—NEW SERIES—WITH SUPPLEMENT. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 55
——— including postage	„ 73
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28
——— including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

A less number counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STEWART—At Malabar Hill, on the 13th instant, Elizabeth Daniel, the wife of Alexander Stewart, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay viâ Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Bushire	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Lingo	25th 9th
„ Lingo	12th 26th	„ B. Abbas	28th 11th
„ Bushire	16th 30th	„ Muscat	30th 12th
ARRIVE Bussorah	17th 31st	ARRIVE Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 959 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. MCCALLUM will be despatched as above on the 18th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar; with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers from Bombay for Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the H. M. Company's Mail Steamer from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee do. .....26th and 10th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 130 H. P. Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as above twelve hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Sydney, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Beempatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconadaw	7 21
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Madras	9 25
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Negapatam	10 24
„ Tuticorin	7 —	„ Galle	15 —
„ Colombo	9 27	„ Colombo	17 27
„ Galle	7 —	„ Tuticorin	27 28
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Cochin	22 22
„ Madras	13 27	„ Calicut	16 20
„ Coconada	15 29	„ Cannanore	17 1
„ Vizagapatam	13 30	„ Mangalore	18 1
„ Bimlipatam	13 30	„ Carwar	18 2
Arrive Calcutta	19 3	Arrive Bombay	29 4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. IRVINE, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 1st of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st of Galle at above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and Inland Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Second Class	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Sunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Bombay	„ Friday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.		

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing month:—

March 20th, and 28th.
April 3rd, 14th, 20th, and 28th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "ELORA," (1,222 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain WHITE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 20th March at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 18th March. Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 3 P. M. on the 18th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the Same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dock yard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Tuesday 19th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Wednesday morning.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—We beg to give NOTICE that our HALF-PRESSES are now ready at Sheagaum, and machinery shortly be working at NANDORA. Our Agents at those stations will be happy to half-press the Docras now lying there, and inasmuch as all Cotton half-pressed has strict precedence of carriage over Docras, we recommend owners of the latter now lying at Sheagaum, Nandora, and other places, to instruct their Agents on the spot in favor of the half-press system. Special arrangements can be made and full information will be afforded on application to us by letter or otherwise at Khangaum.

C. SMITH & Co.,
Khangaum, by Sheagaum.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND an insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed MONDAY the 25th instant, at ½ past 10 of the clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House for the appointment of a Trustee of the abovenamed ESTATE in the place of Mr. Henry Durance Cartwright who is about to leave India.—Dated this 15th day of March 1867.

RAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CRADWICK,
Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for Business on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNES-DAY 19th and 20th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
C. E. BERESFORD, Officiating Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1867.

BOMBAY BANKING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon & Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Mint) on MONDAY, the 25th March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Auditors Accounts' and Statements made up to February 28th 1867.
2. To receive the Directors' Report.
3. To consider the present position and prospects of the Company, and to take the opinion of the Shareholders as to the future course to be adopted.
4. To pass such Resolutions with reference either to the future conduct or winding up of the Company as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Bombay, March 14th 1867. Acting Manager.

MR. R. PARTRIDGE, RED BOOT MART, begs to announce the arrival of a further small assortment of Gent's Boots and Shoes in Patent, Enamel and Calf, to lace, and with elastic. He has also the pleasure to intimate, that from and after this date, he will be in receipt of regular *Overland* supplies of every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, &c. R. PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

2 and 3, Hummum Street, 10th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed THURSDAY the 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to appoint a Trustee of the above Estate in the place of MR. JOHN LAIDLOW SCOTT, who is about to leave India.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867. CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the Estate of Premchund Roychund.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co., CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENC, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—

For 12 months	6 per cent.
6 months	5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY in India are required on or before THURSDAY, the 28th day of April next, to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, the Manager of the Arbitrators of the said Estate, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. in the Elphinstone Circle, or in default thereof the Arbitrators will proceed to carry out the provisions of the Deed of arrangement as if there were no further claims on the Estate.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Arbitrators of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Estate.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at MESSRS. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.

1	Gold Watch.		
2	Rt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.		
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.		
4	Do.	8	do.
5	Do.	6	do.
6	Do.	4	do. Oval.
7	Do.	3	do. Book Pattern.
8	2 Rt. Gold Lockets large and Small.		
9	1	Do.	and 1 colored Gold.
10	1	Do.	1 do.
11	1	Do.	1 do.
12	1	Do.	1 do.
13	1	Do.	1 do.
14	1	Do.	1 do.
15	1	Do.	1 do.
16	1	Do.	1 do.
17	1	Do.	1 do.
18	1	Do.	1 do.
19	1	Do.	1 do.
20	1	Do.	1 do.
21	1	Do.	1 do.
22	1	Do.	1 do.
23	1	Do.	1 do.
24	1	Do.	1 do.
25	1	Do.	1 do.
26	1	Do.	1 do.
27	1	Do.	1 do.
28	1	Do.	1 do.
29	1	do.	1 do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	1	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs „ „	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongés	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	As.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to 4	0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Window Scarf for a Sailor's dress	4	5 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	1	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dpx Collars		7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton—a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Sheff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brighton	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	23	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Canvas Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Far Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to 30	0
BORAH Silk Handkerchiefs each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs	As.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to 30	
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	19
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	8
Linen Damask Table Cloths	14 to 20	0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces	each	2 12
Guryot's French Cantab	„	2 12
Sponges and Bags		4 0
Hat Bands		1 4
Slippers, various kinds		2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each	30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.

Apollo House. Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART.

W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate that they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

OWING to the NON-RECEIPT of several letters containing ORDERS, &c., from outstations MR. R. PARTRIDGE requests that his numerous Mofussil customers will address their letters to the "RED BOOT MART, 2, and 3, Hummum Street."

Bombay, 8th March 1867. R. PARTRIDGE.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY the 18th March 1867 at the Registered Office of the Company No. 6, Bombay Green, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 4th March 1867.

1st.—That the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, A. Viegas, and Sorabjee Frommurze be appointed Liquidators without any remuneration.

3rd.—That the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the immovable property, fixtures, machinery, plant, stock in trade, the sum of Rs. 55,000 in cash, and the business and good-will of the Company to the "Viegas Slip Company (Limited,)" and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3,000 fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each in such last mentioned Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE,
Bombay, 4th March 1867. Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

OF THE

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c

Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates

THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews

Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar

THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

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Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
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Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
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Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
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DIRECTORY.

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Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
„ Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by Post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. The Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount thereof are furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

ACT XXV. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th March 1867.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March 1867.

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, 42, Falkland Road, one minute's walk from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. This Hotel has been furnished with a view to meet the wants of the public in general. The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, and at moderate prices. Excellent accommod

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY, AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	22½ per sh.
£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	No quotations.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½
Do ...	10 days' sight ...	99
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Demand ...	2 9 nominal.
Bank Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 16TH MARCH.

	OLD.	FAR CANDY.
Dharwar Sanguinea		255 to 260
Dholleru		195 to 220
Bhowngugur		
Surat		185 to 215
Broach		
Oomrawuttee		200 to 215
Akote		
Khandeish		150 to 180
Barsee		
Comptah		230 to 238
Yingoria		229 to 235
Veravul		150 to 175
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		245 to 25
Akote		
Khandeish		250 to 255
Barsee		
Dholleru		245 to 255
Bhowngugur		
Hingunghat		270 to 275
Broach		270 to 255
Veravul		230 to 235
Yingoria		242 to 245

Ready Sales..... 500 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,300 Candies.
Market tending downwards.

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week, ending 24th January, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	6,47,138	2,17,036
„ France	.....	24,000
„ Persian Gulf	.....	17,000
„ Ditto Steamer... ...	.....	16,241
„ Cutch	.....	1,500
„ Aden	2,000	10,500
„ North Canara	.....	2,000
„ Suez	23,000	21,000
Total for the week...	6,83,038	3,92,257
Previously Imported in the year 1867	26,11,138	21,79,421
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th January 1867	32,0	25,71,682
Ditto 1866	29,4	23,52,505
Decrease Rupees	6,37,852	2,02,81,313

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon	.....	4,000
„ Great Britain	4,55,000	.....
„ Cutch	26,050	50,000
„ Cutch Free	.....	8,000
„ Concan British	.....	43,000
„ Guzerat British	8,066	40,025
„ Aden...	.....	5,000
„ Persian Gulf	.....	32,000
„ Persian Gulf Steamer ...	.....	33,000
„ Karrachee Steamer... ...	22,150	15,000
„ Red Sea	.....	2,64,500
„ Goa, Demaun, & Diu ...	.....	7,000
„ Calcutta	14,000	.....
„ Malabar British	38,550	1,00,515
„ South Canara	2,000	21,000
„ North Canara	5,972	4,00,765
Total for the week ..	5,76,938	14,88,205
Previously Exported in the year 1867	2,07,111	15,12,432
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th Jan. 1867	7,83,439	27,80,937
Ditto 1866	5,70,781	23,66,679
Increase Rupees	2,06,658 Dec.	5,85,942

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Twentyman, Captain W. L., 18th Hussars, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.

Sandwith, Lieut. Colonel Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

Davidson, Captain F. C., 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

French, Lieut. R. L., 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

Parratt, Captain W. M., Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Theobold, Captain P., Royal Horse Artillery, on Medical Certificate, from Ahmednugger.

Loch, Major 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

Hobson, Captain J., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, on duty, to Belgaum.

Lyons, Captain G. M., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Peach, Surgeon W., M. D., 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Watson, Major 13th Lancers, on Medical Certificate, to England.

Loch, Major 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th March, 1867.

The following appointments are made ;—

2nd Grenadiers N. I.—Captain C. N. Marsh, Staff Corps, to be second in command vice Laurie who vacates on promotion.

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel J. P Sandwith, Staff Corps to command vice Collier proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant A. R. T. McMac, to be Quarter Master vice Ash promoted.

Lieutenant H. Gradiner, cadre 8th Regiment N. I., to be wing subaltern.

12th Regiment N. I.—Captain W. M. Parker Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer.

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Wood, V. C. Staff Corps, at present in command 15th Regiment N. I., to command from the date of his return from privilege leave vice Montgomery.

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel G. R. S. Burrows, to command, from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Wood's vacate.

Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, 105th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be wing subaltern vice Hibbert.

16th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. G. Scott, Cadre 22nd Regiment N. I., to officiate as commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Grey on medical certificate, to Europe, or until further orders.

17th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. I. Finlay, general list, to officiate as Quarter Master vice Solemon.

APPOINTMENTS &c. CONFIRMED.

The following arrangements are confirmed with effect from 31st January in succession to Major Macauley proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate:—

Sind Frontier Field Force—Captain W. Dickinson, second in command 3rd Sind Horse, to officiate as Brigade Major vice Gordon.

1st *Sind Horse*—Captain J. Gordon to officiate as commandant vice Macauley.

2nd *Sind Horse*—Lieutenant A. M. Hogg, 3rd squadron officer to officiate as second squadron officer in addition to his own duties vice Forbes.

3rd *Sind Horse*—Captain J. F. Forbes, 2nd squadron officer to officiate as second in command vice Dickinson.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from 5th March, vice Tureman proceeded on leave.

11th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. H. Pye, to officiate as wing Guard at Aurungabad in his own station.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH.		
13 Siberia	...Clark.....	Glasgow, Nov. 10.
The Picture	...Geddes.....	Hull, Nov. 17.
Muscat Merchant	...Ward.....	Calcutta, Feb. 14.
Economics	...Poe.....	Liverpool, Nov. 10.
Marabun (s)	...Avern.....	Bussora, March 5.
17 Lord Elphinstone (s)	...Stretton.....	Cochin, March 10.
Reversal of the Peak	...Lo tus.....	London, Nov. 17.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH.		
15 Dalkeith	...Joste.....	Liverpool.
Benefactress	...Tate.....	Do.
Arabistan	...Burt.....	Calcutta (via Coast).
Thisby (s)	...Plotts.....	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lord Elphinstone*—Messrs. Rodrigues; Dring; J. H. Locke; Rev. F. C. de Perote; and a European Gentleman.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship *Moss Rose*, for Liverpool

James Brig *Shawsal Ahmed*, for Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship *British Viceroy*, James Davis, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Timoor Shah*, G. H. Dugdale, bound to Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS are somewhat weaker within the last few days. A number of ships have been fixed "to arrive" and others are offering in the market, and to this the quieter feeling is in a great measure attributable.

Arrivals during the week have been on the increase, but as the clearances for the ensuing few days are likely to be on a very extensive scale it is probable that some considerable improvement in rates for ready ships will take place.

Engagements for April loading have been made at £3 and £3-2-6 and the former rate is readily obtained for ships of good class.

London.—The *Venleis* progresses with her loading somewhat slowly at £2-5. to £2-10. per ton for miscellaneous cargo.

Liverpool.—The *Andaman*, *Edward P. Bouverie*, *Bayard*, *Premchund Roychund*, *Bulwark* and *Dilhuree* have been fixed during the week for April loading at £3 to £3-2-6 for this port.

Havre.—The *Delhi*, 574 tons, has been chartered for a full cargo of cotton at £3-10. per ton—all April shipment.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

For London...	Cotton	— 2s 5 0 to 2 10 0
	Seeds	— £1 4 0
For Liverpool	Cotton	— 2s 17 6 & 2s 2 6
	Seeds	— £1 8 0

Bombay Saturday Review, March 16.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,253 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, JAMES RANNATYNE, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents, of ship *Dilharree*,

Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

WANTED for six months, at the end of April, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with three or four Bed-rooms. Rent moderate. Address Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—The Currency Office will be CLOSED on the 19th and 20th instant, on account of Hoolee Holidays.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Office of issue of Paper Currency, Bombay, 16th March.

NOTICE.—A number of liberated ABYSSINIAN SLAVES being expected in Bombay, the Commissioner of Police will be glad to receive applications from Gentlemen wishing to employ them as servants.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 16th March 1867.

FOR SALE, TO MESSES, &c.—We are in receipt of a large supply of TENANT'S BEER, (Capsuled) in excellent order and are selling off for Rs. 5½ per dozen, cash, to effect speedy.

5 per cent. discount allowed to large purchasers—TERMS—CASH. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

NOW READY,

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATER CURE of KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA. *Written expressly for Indian Friends*, by CAPTAIN THOYTS, Bombay Staff Corps.

Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING TO MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE.—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

MR. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

NOTICE.—In consequence of there not having been a sufficient number of Shareholders of the BOMBAY BONDED WARRHOUSE Co. (LIMITED,) present to form a quorum at the meeting advertised for the 16th inst., the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Co., will be held at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27, Meadow Street, at 4 P. M., on Monday the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the contract for the levy of duties on IMPORTS and EXPORTS of all sorts and description for the year 1867-68 i-e. from 1st May 1867 to 30th April 1868 will be given by public competition on the 15th proximo at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Joint-Magistrate and President, Municipality, Sholapoor. Any one desirous of taking this contract should be in attendance there on the day and at the time indicated. Further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned,

RAMCHUNDER SAKHARAM, Chairman.
Municipal Comm'r's Office, Sholapoor, 15th March, 1867.

WANTED a Secretary for the SURAT MUNICIPALITY, salary up to Rs. 250 or Rs. 350 per mensem with periodical increase up to Rs. 350 and Rs. 500, according to whether the nominee possesses a fair knowledge of Engineering or not. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the native language need apply. Applications, with Certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

A. H. SPRY,
1st Asst. Collector and Chairman, Managing Committee.
Municipal Com's. Office, Surat, 15th March 1867.

ACT XXVIII. of 1865.—In the matter of GOVIND HURRY WALKER of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchant, under the different names and style of GOVIND HURRY, HURRY GOVIND, and ROWJEE KHATMAY, and also in partnership with SOMECHUND VUSSONJEE, under the name and firm of TOKERSEY VUSSUNJEE.

All DEBTORS of the above are requested forthwith to pay their several debts and all claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned at No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. P. CORNFORTH,
RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, } Official Liquidators.

"CAUTION."—With reference to an advertisement published in the *Bombay Gazette* under the head DWYER & Co., "Mess and General Agents, No. 1, Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle," we the undersigned hereby give public "NOTICE" to all our up-country constituents that we have nothing to do with this DWYER & Co., but we are legally entitled to collect all outstandings of our real DWYER & Co., of No. 2, Forbes Street, which last mentioned firm was dissolved on 12th December, 1865, whose Books, Stock in Trade, &c. &c. we have taken over, into the firm we now carry on under the name and style of M. E. MEHRJEE & Co., now at No. 7, Church Gate Street, and in order to prevent all misunderstanding all our old Constituents will kindly address us as MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 7, Church Gate Street, when remitting the amount due to our late firm of DWYER & Co., and notwithstanding this Caution if one addressing in the name of DWYER & Co., of Bombay and if their remittance go astray, we shall not be responsible for them.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th March 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bhaiktone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th March instant, at 4 P.M. to consider the following Resolution, that is to say :

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business and property to the COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED)."

"It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Colaba Company Limited the whole or any portion of the property and business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."—Dated the 18th day of March 1867.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!

GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
COMPRISING
ATHLETIC SPORTS AND MAGICAL ILLUSIONS,

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY 18TH MARCH,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE GREAT CHINESE MAGICIAN
CHANG WANG,
IN HIS WONDERFUL AND MYSTERIOUS
ACTS OF
MAGICAL ILLUSIONS

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS
WILL ALSO APPEAR
IN THEIR INTREPID AND EXCITING FEATS OF
GYMNASTIC SKILL.

DAYS OF PERFORMANCE THIS WEEK,
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 18TH MARCH
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH,
FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND

A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR
NATIVE LADIES,
SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD.
A GRAND EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 5 | Second Class.....
Third Class.....Rs. 1 | s. 3

Children under ten years half price to First and Second Class only.

Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion Esplanade, from 10 A. M.

A number of Private Boxes fitted for the accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20 each.

Doors open at 7½, Performance to commence at 8½.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Extra Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ethiope*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 7 A.M. Each packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee. An after (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. of 8 annas Registered letters will be received until 2 P.M. of the

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company previous day. the hours of despatch of the extra steamers to Alexandria having altered and notified that the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hours as the Mail to the Regular Packet being kept open until following Mail viz. at 7 A. M. an after Packet being kept open until

March	20th	April	3rd
April	3rd	May	3rd

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails. 4th

NEXT EXTRA OVERLAND.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure that at Suez one day before Marseilles and Southampton, the service mails being taken on to India four times a month. The week will be a service for all expected to arrive in Bombay on the following steamers to depart are

March..... 22nd | April dates:—
4th

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

NO. IV. VOL II.,

ILLUSTRATIONS :

CARTOON—Our Artist's Sketch of the Kennery trip.
HALF SHEET—The ingenious Mr. Jones.
QUARTER SHEET—Our Sentimental Contributor.
D. P. W.
Cause and Effect.
Cupid and Valentine : and other Vignettes.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. „ 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... „ 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	...	...	13th H. 28m. P. M.
Full Moon	...	...	21th H. 43m. P. M.
Last Quarter	...	...	28th H. 37m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Length of Day.
			h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	
Mon.	18	Uranus on the Meridian at 6-33 P.M.	6 8	6 0	9 44	10 7	11 52
Tues	19	Mars sets at 2-0 A. M.	6 7	6 0	10 39	10 45	11 53
Wed	20	Full Moon—Moon in Eclipse invisible at Bombay.	6 6	6 0	11 7	11 25	11 54
Thurs	21	Sun enters Aries, Spring commences at 11-57 A. M.	6 5	6 0	11 43	11 59	11 55
Fri.	22	Day dawns at 5-27 A. M.	6 4	6 0	—	0 13	11 56
Sat.	23	Venus rises at 2-58 A. M.	6 3	6 0	0 33	0 31	11 57
Sun.	24	New Sunday in Lent.	6 2	6 0	1 7	1 47	11 58

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 5	LAHORE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 11	LONDON	Feb. 1e
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 13	MAURITIUS	Sept. 1e
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 1e
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 21	MALTA	Feb. 1e
BANGALORE	Mar. 9	MEERUT	Mar. 1e
CALCUTTA	Mar. 11	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 7
CAPE	Dec. 19	OUDH	Mar. 6
CEYLON	Mar. 2	PENANG	Feb. 2
FRANCE	Feb. 19	PUNJAUB	Mar. 6
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SUEZ	Feb. 2
KURRACHEE	Mar. 12	SINGAPORE	Feb. 2

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

ALTHOUGH both the Government and the Railway Companies can give valuable assistance in improving the cotton traffic of Western India, the vital changes which are essential to the continued prosperity of the trade can be effected by the merchants alone. Officers of Government have done much good by using their great influence with the people to induce the cultivators to grow better qualities of cotton year after year instead of resting content to turn out such crops as their fathers grew before them. In the collectorate of Khandeish, for instance, not only has the culture of cotton been greatly extended, but successful efforts have been made to introduce seed from Hinghunghant and other districts, with the result of raising far above its former level the average standard of quality of the whole produce of the collectorate. But Government can legitimately do nothing further with the cotton itself after it has been harvested and carried to market; from this point all depends upon the buyer, who employs the Railway Companies as his agents to transport his goods from the interior of the country to the sea-coast. Undoubtedly he has good reason to complain if these agents, whose dividends he is taxed to pay, fulfil their duty negligently and imperfectly; and we are far from saying that the outcry against the Railways on account of the defective means of transport that have been hitherto provided is altogether unjustifiable. On the contrary, it has led to enquiries which have exposed the weak points of the present system; and it may fairly be hoped that vigorous action will now be taken to accomplish such reforms in the management, mode of working, and supply of material on the lines, as are needed to satisfy the expectations of the public. But what we wish to point out is that, after all, unless the merchants who deal in cotton are enterprizing and intelligent, and can advance with the times, the auxiliary labours of the Government and the Railway must be of no avail. Now we doubt very much whether the merchants of Bombay, as a body, have yet begun to comprehend the immense importance of the transfer to the railways of the traffic which used to be conveyed to this port in carts or on the backs of bullocks, or to see that the circumstances of the time are favourable to the accomplishment of a revolution as the way of transacting the cotton business of Western India which will be of the utmost consequence to the development of our trade. The truth is, most of the mercantile men in the Presidency town are such confirmed cockneys, their ideas of India and Indian life are so strictly limited by their experience of what goes on in this little island, that it is impossible for them to realize the true state of affairs in the producing districts. It is not many years since men of high standing among the merchants of Bombay were not afraid to give it as their opinion that cotton would never be brought down by railway just as some of the more Conservative members of the Chamber of Commerce now declare that the merchant shipping of Bombay would never care to use wet docks. Time has shown the absurdity of the opinion that Hindoos differ from the rest of mankind in not knowing their own interests and in being unable to appreciate the advantages of quick and cheap carriage for their goods; and, now that at every railway station in the cotton districts is crammed with thousands of bales, the only reflection such a remarkable non-fulfilment of their predictions suggests to the discomfited prophets is that the railway authorities display a scandalous neglect of duty in not carrying the whole cotton crop to Bombay without delay. It is a pity that some of these fault-finders do not take the trouble to visit such stations as Sheagaum and Budnaira, the railway depots for the cotton of Khangaum and Oomrawuttee. The sight of the bales ranged in thousands in the station-yards would remind them at once of the Cotton-green of Bombay, and the thought might then perhaps occur to them that they could get better and cheaper cotton if they were to buy it themselves in the up-country markets instead of purchasing it in Bombay at second or third hand from native dealers. If they pursued their researches a little further and visited the important markets of Oomrawuttee and Khangaum which are only a few miles distant from the railway, they might come to the conclusion that there is no longer any impediment, real or fancied, to the establishment of agencies at these places for buying, cleaning, and pressing cotton on the spot for despatch by rail and steamer to England.

This then, we take it, is the real solution of the difficulty of transporting the cotton crop to Bombay. Our merchants must learn to do business themselves as principals with the principal producers at the markets of the interior, instead of continuing to transact it through the agency of a host of middlemen in the seaport town. It is needless to say, that, the fewer hands a bale of cotton passes through, the cleaner and purer it remains, and the less it costs to the buyer. Now, nothing could be more barbarous than the present arrangement by which a Bombay merchant sends an assistant down to the Green every morning, who, after wearying himself with many hours' inspection of bale after bale from all parts of the Presidency, finally has to choose, probably, between buying adulterated cotton and getting none at all. Then there are the charges for carriage from the railway to the Green and back to the presses, and of agencies and commissions without number—all which heavy expenses would be avoided by the simple expedient of purchasing the cotton where it is grown and making it ready there for the Liverpool market. We do not speak at haphazard in making this assertion; for one or two firms have already tried the experiment we recommend with the happiest results. Thus, at Oomrawuttee, the Mofussil Press Company, of which Messrs. W. Nicol Co., so conspicuous for farsighted enterprize, are the agents), has had at work since last December a cotton-ginning factory containing 80 of Platt's 40-inch Macarthy gins. The factory is close to the market place, where the energetic manager, Mr. Cotton, buys the kupas as it is brought in by the villagers in their country carts; and he is thus able to satisfy himself of its perfect genuineness, and to be sure that it is free from all possible adulteration except with the dirt which it has accumulated while being conveyed, with no other covering than a light network, along the dusty roads to Oomrawuttee. The cleaning is effected forthwith, and it may be mentioned that the yield of clean cotton is very much larger and more free from seed when this operation is performed on the spot by English machinery than when it is left to the uncertain working of the native churka. The Oomrawuttee factory turns out 16,000 lbs. of cleaned cotton in the day of ten hours, and every gin is fully at work from morning to night. In addition to ginning machinery the Mofussil Press Company has at Oomrawuttee a number of presses—four of them on the pattern invented by Major Hassard, and six on the old pattern, known as Shamrao's, which is worked on the tamarind screw—for half pressing bales of cotton so as to reduce their size for transmission by railway. The bales from the Hassard press weigh 336 lbs. each, or half a Bombay candy, and as many as 50 have been turned out of one press in a day of ten hours. There are similar establishments at other great cotton marts, such as Khangaum and Broach, and everywhere both the gins and the presses are overburdened with work, and ought to return enormous profits to the shareholders.

Half-pressing, though better than no pressing at all, is however but a half measure, and can only be accepted as a stepping stone towards something better. It does not reduce the number of processes through which a bale of cotton had to pass under the old system on its way from the hands of the producer to those of the merchant; for, when it has been brought to Bombay, each bale must still be pressed again before it is fit for exportation. This expedient then does not help to simplify business or to check adulteration; its sole merit is that, by reducing the bulk of the bales, it reduces the cost of conveyance. Even this advantage is of doubtful stability; for it is only attained, on the G. I. P. Company's line, at the cost of the Railway, a waggon of unpressed cotton paying the Company a freight of Rs. 265 from Budnaira to Bombay, while a waggon of half-pressed cotton, at present charges, pays no more than Rs. 205. It is alleged, on one side, that this heavy loss is caused by the clumsiness of Major Hassard's bales, which cannot be properly packed into the waggons, and, on the other side, that the Railway Company does not provide the sort of waggons that are required for the traffic. Much, probably, may be said on both sides, but it is obvious that the true remedy for the imperfections of half-pressing is to adopt the system of full pressing, which would be profitable alike to the merchants and the Railway Company. The enthusiasm with which the Cotton Commissioner for the Berars and the Central Provinces advocates half-pressing seems to us, therefore, somewhat out of place. Mr. Rivett-Carnac speaks of what is at best but a temporary expedient as if it were in itself a perfect achievement, fulfilling the utmost desires of all who are interested in the prosperity of the cotton trade. For our part, we shall think that nothing is done until full-pressing becomes general up-country, and Bombay ceases to be anything more than a port of shipment for cotton brought down by rail from the up-country markets. The Mofussil Press Company has already set the example of establishing full presses at Broach, and we believe also at Khangaum, and Messrs. Warwick and Co. have auspiciously commenced a similar enterprize at Hinghunghat. So highly is cotton thus pressed already appreciated at home that we are assured English merchants who send out orders for consignments of cotton from this country gladly allow their agents ½d. or 1d. a pound extra margin for the sake of getting bales that are marked as having been pressed in the markets of the interior. We look forward, then, to the gradual disuse by Bombay agents of the practice of selection on the Cotton-green bale, and to a marked increase next season in the business of buying and pressing cotton in the producing districts.

We are glad to be able to announce that a movement has at last been made in this Presidency with the view of presenting a testimonial to some of those gentlemen at Home who have so perseveringly advocated the interests of the officers of the Indian Army.

The concessions made in Colonels' allowances alone, to say nothing to the increase of rank, pay and allowances, are attributable to the exertions of the Home Committee; and when we bear in mind the very large number of officers who, already, or must eventually, reap handsome pecuniary advantages, we cannot but hope that the amount realized will prove that disinterested exertions are sure to meet with reward.

The Officers moving in the matter we think wisely, have left the amount of subscription entirely optional; but Lieutenant Colonels and Majors cannot well suscribe less than from 75 to 100 Rupees, Captains 30 to 50, and Lieutenants 10 or 15 or as much more as they like. If these sums are forthcoming from both Local and Staff Corps Officers generally they will have no reason to be ashamed of the amount realised.

The Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, will receive any subscriptions to credit of "Lieutenant Colonel Cahusac, Amalgamation Committee Testimonial Funds."

The names of subscribers and sums paid in will, if not objected to, be eventually announced in the Presidency papers.

THE *Englishman* states that the rate of passage-money to be allowed to officers proceeding by steamer from England to Aden has been fixed by the Admiralty at £61, and that of servants at £37. From Aden to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta the allowance is to be fixed by the local authorities.

THE same :—Some disturbances are reported from Singapore, to have broken out at the Quedah, where the Rajah has chosen to break through his treaty stipulations, and set the English at defiance. An officer has been sent from Singapore to bring the refractory Chief to reason, and, if possible, to bring the affair to an

THE same :—The Governor-General has notified that officers, who are eligible to make remittances to England through Government, can do so, by paying the amount they wish to remit into any public Treasury, as any time, accompanied by an authority from the Circle Pay Master for such payment, instead of having the amount deducted from their pay as heretofore.

THE same observes that there are certain Chiefs of India who, for some years, have made themselves ridiculous, by regularly, as the cold weather comes, professing a desire to visit England, and just as regularly, abandoning their intentions with the advent of the hot weather. The most notorious of these is, of course, the vacillating Nawab Nazim. But he sins in company with so energetic and clear headed a ruler as the Begum of Bhopal, as well as with the Rana of Jamkhandee, and now the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The Begum of Bhopal, as we know, paid a good round sum by way of fine for breaking her contract with a steam company in Bombay, and if rumour speak true, the Rajah of Bhurtpore is prepared to follow her example. After having made preparations, and after having issued a proclamation to his sorrowing subjects, the Rajah has yielded to the despair of the Zenana, and renounced the intention he has taken such pains to publish. But what is an Indian Prince if he be not inconsistent?

THE *Pioneer* states that there is but little doubt that Mr. Temple, C. S. I., will be transferred to Hydrabad as Resident at that Court, in succession to Sir George Yule, and that he will be succeeded in the Central Provinces by Mr. R. Davies, Financial Commissioner of Oude.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* :—Our local contemporary has alluded to the fact that a number of suspicious fakirs were prowling about Lahore and the more than one of them had Russian "Boobies" in their possession. Our correspondent, with the assassination, with the assassination. The three, it includes the deceased, were notorious thieves, most should, of course, ever be watchful and on none more so than our feudatory of Kashmir, but and the £20 he claimed was his share of the proceeds of the last successful robbery in which they were engaged. It would appear the deceased threatened to disclose the robbery unless he was paid his fair share, and thereby fell a victim to the avarice of his savage and unmerciful comrades. Mr. Thomson Jeffrey, Barrister-at-Law, and Dr. Arpa, the Law Secretary, prosecuted on the part of the Crown; Mr. Edward J. T. Tinney, Barrister-at-law, defended the prisoners. During the week, Mr. Francis, the Judge, has deported no fewer than fourteen Maltese from Alexandria; they are men of the most questionable character, a summary proceeding likely to be attended with salutary results. Amongst them, one of six brothers of the murderers not being able to find security for his good behaviour, Alexandria has had a happy riddance.

The Viceroy has been again decorated. Last week an Italian frigate arrived with an Ambassador from the King of Italy commissioned to decorate His Highness with *le Collier de l'Ordre de l' Annonciade*. The Ambassador was received at the Palace Abssieh near Cairo, in the presence of the Italian Consul General, and most of the Consuls General of other national and all the chief Ministers of the Egyptian Government. The Italian Envoy made a flattering address to the Viceroy in his native language which was translated by H. E. Eram Bey into Arabic. After the ceremony the Viceroy held a *levee*, and then reviewed the troops. The distinguished guests returned to the Palace, where they had tiffin, provided by Mr. Joseph Pantellini of the Hotel d'Europe Alexandria, in such a princely style as he only in Egypt can. In the evening the Italian Consul in Cairo gave a ball. The heads of society of Alexandria and Cairo were present. It was H. E. Nubar Pasha's first appearance in public since his return from Paris. He had a splendid reception, and when his health was proposed one would have thought the applause would never end. He is the most popular Minister in Egypt and deservedly so.

The Italian Agent and Consul General M. de Martin has had the grade *de Commandant de l'ordre des S. S. Maurice et Lazare* conferred on him.

H. H. the Viceroy has sent a pair of magnificent Arab horses to H. M. Victor Emmanuel—the two best race horses in his stable.

Since my last there has been a change of Ministry at Constantinople, and I learn from an excellent source that the new Government has positively decided upon a large group of reforms calculated not merely to benefit the Christian populations, but what is still more of immediate urgency, to afford prompt and effective relief to the Treasury. In substance, my information on this latter head is, that the long debated question of converting the Vacoufs has received more than half its solution. Without proceeding at once to the full extent of secularising the whole of this vast class of property, it has been decided to convert all *Mahluls*—the lapsed estates of Vacouf—owners dying without heirs—into

Justice Westropp, in disposing of the application, said that it had evidently been made with a view only to thwart the liquidators in enforcing calls due by contributories, and he therefore dismissed it.

THE amateurs of the Portuguese theatre will shortly appear before the public in an interesting historical tragedy entitled "D. Ignez De Castro" This tragedy some fifteen or twenty years ago, we are informed, was acted in the Grant Road Theatre before a large audience composed of Portuguese and English gentlemen, among the latter were Sir Erskine Perry, the late Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Malet, late Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. E. Elliott, Accountant General and others. On this occasion the committee has resolved to enable English and native gentlemen to witness this play, to give a summary of the plot in English a few days before the performance.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, four Hindoos, named respectively Munsaram Heeramun, Dhunjee Mowjee, Tannajee Gajoo and Krushna Succaram were charged under section 232 of the Indian Penal Code with counterfeiting Queen's coin, or knowingly performing part of the process of counterfeiting Queen's coin. The court found the first prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four years. The other three prisoners were acquitted. Against the above conviction and sentence a petition on behalf of the accused Munsaram was presented to the High Court on Thursday last, which was rejected and the sentence of the lower court was confirmed.

A CORONER'S Jury was empannelled on Tuesday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital and on an adjournment yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Tatao, touching the death of one Kanoo Abajee. The deceased, it appeared, was a cooly employed at the Oolwa earthworks, and on Saturday the 2nd instant, he, with several others, was engaged in lifting up baskets of earth to hand over to other coolies for loading the boats, and while thus engaged he attempted to remove some pieces of rock imbedded in the earth on the side of the hill, when suddenly a large portion of the earth gave way from above and fell on his left leg and smashed it. The deceased was removed to the hospital where he expired on Tuesday last. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

THE Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club gave a theatrical representation in Grant Road Theatre on Saturday night. The house was crowded in every part, chiefly by Parsees and Hindoos, who seemed to appreciate the entertainment. The performances commenced with the farce of "As Like as Two Peas," which was particularly well received; and the remainder of the evening was taken up with a kind of allogorecal extraganza, called "King Commerce, or Sink or Swim," the idea of which had evidently been suggested by the recent history of Bombay. Among the prominent characters in the piece is *King Commerce*, who is duped by *Prince Mania*, and induced by his trickery to banish *Prince Bona Fide*; but *Mania* is ultimately served back in his own coin, and *Bona Fide* restored to his honours and to his faithful flame, *Princess Rupee Anna*. The play went off exceedingly well —though perhaps rather long; and the acting and "get-up" of some of the performers was highly amusing.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday last at the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company's Parel yard, concerning the death of a pointsman in the employ of the Company, named Tatia Suckaram. It appears that on the morning in question at about half-past seven o'clock, a passenger train came from the direction of the Grant Road station. The deceased tried to drive away some fowls belonging to him which were on the down line. He had at the time his child under his arm. As the train approached a signalman and a police man warned the deceased to get off the line, when he said that he was well aware of the coming of the train. In the meantime the train came in contact with the deceased and threw him down on one side of the rails, the child was lying by the side of the deceased. After the train passed the signalman picked up the child and the deceased, the latter was bleeding profusely from a wound on the forehead. The deceased died immediately afterwards. The Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

WE have received the last yearly report of the Girgaum Library. It states that owing to the depressed times in Bombay, the managing committee have not been able to meet to the full extent the wishes of the subscribers for an addition to the stock of books, as the institution is solely dependant upon the generosity of the public for the means of purchasing them, the residents of Girgaum are invited to co-operate with the directors in collecting funds from the public for this purpose. Notwithstanding which, an addition of 100 volumes has been made to the library during the year, and the list of subscribers has also increased, but on account of a number of first class subscribers having fallen off, there has been a decrease in the subscriptions. The periodicals and newspapers supplied shows that a judicous and liberal selection is made, and the very low rate of subscription: first class one rupee, second eight annas, and third four, should induce a large number of subscribers to enrol their names as members of this very useful institution.

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

The following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions collected in the Northern District of Kattywar and remitted by H. M. Birdwood, Esq., per officer in charge, Kattywar Political Agency, Rajcote, viz.:			
From Mr. Mukundrai Munirai	15	0	0
" The Chief of Bajana	75	0	0
" The Dessai of Patree	50	0	0
" The Thakoor of Chooda	75	0	0
" Azum Shasker Rao Vittal	50	0	0
" The Talookdar of Mooloo	50	0	0
" Do. Wanode	50	0	0
" Rookur Khawur of Soodamra	55	0	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Panch Mahals, per Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals	78	8	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, and remitted per Hoosoor Deputy Collector	53	0	0
Subscriptions collected by the Manlatdar of Talooka Sattara, and remitted per Deputy Collector, Sattara	12	0	0
Do. Do. Do. ...	8	8	0
Contributions from the inhabitants of the Mann Talooka, and remitted per District Deputy Collector, Sattara	6	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	2,73,944	0	0
Total	2,74,317	0	0

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
Hon. Secretaries

Bombay, 15th March, 1867.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following report on the affairs of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited), which is being wound up by the High Court, has been prepared by the official liquidator (Mr. P. E. Bendir) and circulated by order of Mr. Justice Westropp amongst the creditors and contributories:—

This Company was started under native direction towards the close of the year 1863, with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 shares of Rs. 200 each, and on 7,575 shares a first call of Rs. 25 per share was paid. Subsequent calls of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per share respectively were responded to—the former by nearly all, the latter by about half of the holders. The business of the Company during the first year of its existence appears to have been chiefly dealing in English manufactured goods and other merchandize, but it does not seem to have been attended with success, although from the incomplete state of the records and books I am unable to speak with certainty on that point. In the second part of the year 1864, the Company changed its operations from trading as merchants to dealing in shares, and lending money on the security of shares, and on personal security, and at the beginning of the year 1865 a sum of about four and a-half lakhs was due to the Company in respect of shares sold for delivery, and a sum of nearly two lakhs in respect of advances and loans, a large proportion of which by directors. Considerable transactions for the purchase of shares on behalf of the Company had also been entered into by the then manager, but the claims subsequently made were successfully resisted in the High Court. In May and June 1865 failures of nearly all the Company's debtors occurred, and its liabilities to its bankers and depositors could not be met, the available assets at the time being little over Rs. 15,000 in cash. This sum was paid on the 14th of June 1865 under the authority of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, to the then manager Mr. J. R. P. Leggatt, "in compromise of his two years' agreement with the Company." It does not appear that the Directors took advice whether the manager had a good claim or not, and the fact of his agreement not having been signed until the day when the so-called compromise was agreed to lays the transaction open to suspicion. Assuming Mr. Leggatt had a good claim against the Company, it does not follow that he was entitled to preference over the other creditors. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on the 22nd of June 1865, when it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and this resolution was confirmed by an extraordinary general meeting on the 22nd of September 1865, when Mr. R. King Gillan was appointed liquidator. No steps appear to have been taken by him while in office, until April 1866, towards the liquidation, with the exception of accepting the sum of Rs. 5,000 of Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass, one of the directors, in compromise, (illegally as I have been advised, and not binding on the Company) of debts amounting, to over Rs. 165,000, and of paying to two of the creditors of the Company Rs. 275 and Rs. 5,750 respectively in settlement of claims for Rs. 300 and Rs. 6,000. On Mr. Gillan's resignation, Mr. A. W. Ord was appointed liquidator by extraordinary general meeting, but on the 16th of July 1866 a petition for the winding up by the Court was presented by the principal creditor, and a rule *nisi* then obtained was made absolute on the 16th August 1866. Mr. Ord was confirmed as official liquidator, but having left Bombay soon afterwards I was appointed in his stead on the 26th of October 1866. On taking charge I found many of the books and papers of the Company missing, and the person who stated to have been left in charge by Mr. Ord appeared to be unable to give me the slightest assistance in tracing or giving any information regarding them. I found the cash balance had been deposited by the two former liquidators with a then defunct Financial Association, from where it has not without much difficulty been since recovered. The list of contributories made out by me was settled by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp on the 19th and 26th days of January 1867, and by the same it appears that 361 contributories are liable in respect of 7,320 shares as present members and 125 in respect of 1,620 shares as past members. The other assets of the Company consist almost exclusively of bad and doubtful debts, amounting to about Rs. 5,70,000, which together with Rs. 1,36,569 due in respect of unpaid calls made while the Company was in existence, may [illegible]s. 60,000. The ascertained liabilities exceed two lakhs of rupees, and with further interest, contingent claims and the cost of the liquidation will probably amount to two and a half lakhs, or more. A sum of about two lakhs of rupees will therefore have to be raised by means of a general call on the contributories, and I greatly doubt whether a call of Rs. 100 per share (the balance of the subscribed amount) on the present members only—many of whom have left Bombay or are insolvent—will suffice for the discharge of the liabilities of the Company.

(Signed) P. E. BENDIR, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 28th January 1867.

ACTION ON A CHARTER-PARTY.

JUDGMENT was given at the High Court on Thursday by the Hon'ble sir Charles Sargent, in the suit of Hugh Auld *vs.* The Bombay and Bengal Steam-Ship Company.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 60,135-2-6 damages for breach of a charter-party dated 28th October 1865, also for hire of a vessel for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants, and for money paid and lent, and money found due on account stated, and interest at 9 per cent per annum. By a charter-party dated Bombay, 25th October 1865, it was, among other things, mutually agreed between the plaintiff, the master of the steam ship *Melbourne*, 1636 tons measurement and 260 horse power, on the one part, and Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co Treasurers and Managers of the defendants' Company; that the plaintiff had let, and Messrs. Stearns, Hobart to hire the said steam vessel for the period of six months, to commence, and be computed from the time the said ship was made ready and handed over to the defendants, subject to the rules and conditions hereinafter stated. The plaintiff covenanted that the steamer should be tight, staunch, and strong, and substantial above water and beneath; provided with a sufficient number of men to navigate her, and with the usual sails, cordage, boats, &c. The machinery during the six months was to be kept by the plaintiff and owners in thorough working order; and the plaintiff was to obey all orders from the defendants or their agents, providing such orders were in accordance with the terms of the charter-party. It was also agreed that the charter-party should continue for six calendar months; but in the event of any delay being caused by accident or damage resulting to the vessel not arising directly from the acts of the owners or from the culpable neglect of their servants, such delay if it exceeded fifteen running days, should not be reckoned in the computation of the period of six months. The defendants were to be at liberty to send the ship to any place within certain specified limits, and the vessel if not previously lost, was to be deliverable up, at the expiration of six calendar months, to the plaintiff not in Bombay harbour on that day, the defendants were to pay a *pro rata* rate of the freight for such further time as the steamer might require to complete the voyage; it being understood that the further extension of time should not exceed one calendar month, always deducting and allowing the defendants full compensation for such time as might have been lost under the running months from accidents or damage to the ship and her machinery. But it was provided that in case of any loss accruing from breach of that contract or neglect of duty by the owners, master or other servants of the ship, she became incapable to proceed to her post of destination, then in every such case, it should be lawful for the defendants to make deductions or abatements from the charter money, equal to a *pro rata* rate of that freight for such loss of time, and if the parties thereto did not agree as to the amount of deduction, the question to be settled by arbitration. If the vessel through accident or damage not culpable on the part of the owner's servants was not delivered up on the expiration of the further period of one calendar month allowed in the charter-party, then the defendants should pay Rs. 600 per day as demurrage for 15 days longer, upon the expiration of which the defendants bound themselves to deliver up to the steamer in Bombay. The defendants were to pay Rs. 17,000 month by month, as the money became due to Messrs. Nicol, the agents, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart finding coals and paying port charges, pilotage dues, or the cost of any ballast that might be required from time to time. On the 4th Nov. 1865, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart entered upon the use of the *Melbourne* and paid the contract price down to the 4th of March 1866 to Messrs. Nicol. The charter-party stipulated that the machinery and all other appurtenances, should, during the period of six months, be kept in thorough working order by the masters and owners; that the charter party should continue for six months at all times and in all places; and that the ship should be delivered up by the defendants by the end of the six months, but that if she was not in Bombay harbour by that day the charterers were to pay a *pro rata* rate of the freight for such further time as the steamer might require to complete the voyage, it being understood that the futher extension of time should not exceed one calendar month, always deducting and allowing the defendants full compensation for such time as might have been lost under the running months from accidents or damage to the ship and her machinery.

The *Melbourne* started on her voyage to Suez on the 10th of February with a cargo of cotton and pressed bales; and she proceeded with moderate wind and fine weather, until the afternoon of the 14th, when the wind increased to a fresh breeze from N.-W. by N. to N. by W., and at half-past eleven the next morning one of the blades of the propeller broke off. At 3 P. M. the engines were stopped, the ship brought to the wind and her propeiler was hoisted up. At six P. M. the ship was got under all available sail, with a moderate breeze from the N. N. E. At half-past two P. M. on the 17th, the wind falling very light the propeller was lowered and the engines were started at five o'clock, the wind being light and favourable, and so continued until the ship's arrival at Aden at 5-30 P. M. on the 21st February. The next day, shears were got up, for the purpose of repairing the propeller with dispatch; and by the 3rd March the propeiler was lowered into its place. At 11 on the morning of the 4th the ship proceeded on her voyage with fair wind. The engines worked well until the morning of the 8th, when they were stopped for the purpose of being adjusted. They were put in motion again, and after about half an hour, again stopped. They were once more started, but the after bearing being down, and the driving wheel working into the pinion wheel, the ship was kept away for Jeddah for repairs, and she reached that port on the middle of the next day, the 9th March. It was there found, after disconnecting the air pump, that the crank shaft was broken. After being repaired, the steamer sailed for Suez on the 28th March, but on the evening of the 30th the ship having met heavy seas after leaving Jeddah, it was discovered that the repairs done to the shaft had given way. The speed was reduced for the rest of the voyage and the steamer anchored in Suez Roads on the morning of the 3rd April with the crank shaft broken and in two pieces. The plaintiffs immediately commenced the repairs of the machinery, a new shaft was sent out from England to Egypt for her, and by the 23rd June following the repairs were completed at Suez. On the 21st May Messrs. Stearns, Hobart wrote to Messrs. Nicol & Co. in the following terms:—"We hereby give you notice that by reason of the machinery of the steam ship *Melbourne* not having been kept in thorough working order during the six months comprised in the charter, that the owners have committed a breach of the charter, and that we in consequence, on behalf of the charterers repudiate any further liability on account of the charter, from the date when such breach was committed, and that we will hold the owners responsible for any loss which may accrue to the charterers in consequence of the breach of the charter-party." The plaintiffs refused to send any coals or cargo on board the *Melbourne* for conveyance to Bombay, and on the 18th July 1866, the ship sailed for Bombay in ballast, arriving there on the 8th August.

The plaintiffs now sought to recover Rs. 64,135-2-6, as the hire of the ship from the 4th March to the 8th of August, at the rate of Rs. 17,000 per month, all deductions having, as alleged, been made by the plaintiffs for the delay of the ship at Aden, Jeddah, and Suez; also as money due for the hire of the ship, for goods bargained for, and delivered to the defendants, and for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendants; and on an account stated; and interest on the said sum at 9 per cent. per annum.

For the defence it was contended that the machinery of the vessel could not have been in a proper state of repair as the time of the first accident; but evidence was produced to the contrary. But Mr. A. Thompson, Superintending Engineer for the defendants, gave it as his opinion, it was an extraordinary thing for the metal to run out of the heated bearings. Never knew a shaft to break by reason of the running out of the metal. The running out of the metal could only arise from gross, he should say wilful, neglect. The engineer must have become aware from the smell. Still, on the whole, his opinion was that the crack was made by the running out of the metal. His reason for saying that was that the plaintiffs' witnesses had admitted that the bearings were too low before they left the port. Mr. MacRichay, Superintending Engineer to the P. and O. Company, and Captain Hendy, Marine Superintendent for the defendants, were called in support of the charge of negligence on the part of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Sargent, in giving his decision, stated the nature of the suit, and the cases which had been formally set upon behalf of the plaintiff, and of the defendants. The first question for him to decide was whether the defendants were entitled to end the contract from the day when the shaft broke, an accident caused, as they alleged by the negligence of the plaintiff's servants. Having, at some length, stated the law on the point, His Lordship said he was of opinion that the defendants were not justified in abandoning their contract, and that being so, it became necessary to consider whether the claim made by the plaintiffs was justified by the terms of the charter-party. The language of the charter-party was far from being unambiguous, but he thought if it was to be taken in its ordinary sense, and considering what the intention of the parties might reasonably be supposed to have been, it was impossible to put any other construction on it, and therefore the claim must be modified. Section two of the charter-party said the charter-party should continue for six calendar months in all times and under all circumstances, but that in the event of any delay being caused by accident or demurrage, not arising from the acts of the owners or their servants, if such delay did not exceed 15 days, the contract should not be rescinded under the six months. It was clear therefore that save and except in the particular case the contract was to run continuously for six months, and expire upon the 4th May; but in the event of any accident arising to the ship, from causes not owing to the conduct of the owners, such delay should not be included in the computation of the six months. The delay was caused by the breaking of the shaft, and they must assume that it was not caused by the misconduct of the plaintiff or his officers, and he (the learned Judge) thought it would be impossible to say that the owners were guilty of culpable neglect in sending the vessel to sea without previously having the shaft tested. At Aden the delay did not exceed fifteen days, and it would be included in the time allowed for in the charter-party; but at Jeddah there was a delay of four days, which would have to be excluded from the charter-party up to the 9th April. From that time until the 18th July the charter-party lapsed; but running on from that time until the 17th August, when the six months were completed it ceased. Upon the 17th August, therefore, the plaintiffs would be entitled to two months' rent, from the present First Lord having been previously paid. But certain deductions would have to be made from the amount for the delays at Aden and at Jeddah and this would leave a sum of Rs. 19,376-5-11 due to the plaintiffs. The items in the account of £58 for Captain Auld's expenses in Egypt and for telegrams would have to be disallowed, and £20 for steward's expenses. The result was, that the Court held that the plaintiffs were entitled to two months' time of the vessel minus 26 days and the interest on the sum deducted and subject to the deduction of £58-5-6 for the personal expenses of Captain Auld at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez. They should therefore first take the Rs. 17,000 payable upon the 4th March, and make a *pro rata* deduction for the 11 days with interest upon the sum at 9 per cent. from the 9th March. Then there was the Rs. 17,000 minus the *pro rata* deduction for the 15 days, due upon the 18th July with interest at 9 per cent from that day.

Mr. Pigot, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and Mr. Scoble and Mr. Green for the defence.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Roopa Ooma, a Marwaree pawn-broker, was charged with the above offence.

Mr. Harishankur Balcrisna appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Pestonjee Dinsha solicitor, for the defence.

The prisoner obtained an *ex parte* decree against the prosecutor Janajee Hurree, a blind man, in the Small Cause Court, when he produced a promissory note purporting to have been executed by the prosecutor. The latter denied having had any transaction in his life with the prisoner or any other Marwaree, and charged him with forgery.

His Worship, after enquiring into the case at some length, adjourned it until the 22nd instant.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

TORTURING A HORSE.—Bomonjee Framjee, a hack shigram driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his horse on the Parell road on Saturday last. The horse was too old for work, and took and hour and a quarter to go from the Fort to Moombadevi. His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him ten rupees.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Shaik Coomal Juan, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his buggy on Saturday last on the Erskine Road in a rash and negligent manner, indicating a want of due regard for the safety of others. The police-officer was proved by two policemen; and the prisoner who had nothing to say in his defence, was fined twenty-five rupees.

THE HOOLEE ABOMINATION.—Loopa Kooka and Hattoo Mootee, Marwaree brokers, were charged with assaulting Meghjee Cullianjee. The complainant was passing along the street when the defendant approached him and bespattered his person with *gullal* (red powder), threw his turban about, and, on his remonstrating, gave him two blows, stating, in excuse, that it was the "Hoolee."

His Worship convicted the defendants and fined them ten rupees each.

THEFT.—Francis Marian, a cook, was charged with stealing a white table-cloth, the property of the Mess of the 4th King's Own; and Antone Jerome with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The second prisoner was going along the road this morning with the table cloth concealed under his arm, when a policeman apprehended him on suspicion. At first he stated that the cloth was his own, but afterwards admitted that the first prisoner had given it to him. The first was then taken into custody. The prisoners had no defence to make, and were sentenced to receive twelve stripes each.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—15TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. STOWELL, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Dowjee Bhooroo, Marwaree Succaram and Bhooroo Mahadjee, were charged with assaulting Mr. G. Mentipley, an engineer

From the evidence of Mr. Mentipley it appeared that on Thursday night last his boy complained to him of having been beaten. He went to see about it, when he found about fifty persons assembled at a wedding. He enquired about it, and several of the men attacked him. The prisoners were the ringleaders who assaulted Mr. Mentipley severely.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, adjudged the prisoners guilty and sentenced each of them to be imprisoned for two months in the County Jail with hard labour.

16TH MARCH.

TRESPASS.—Nurson Dhunjajee was charged with trespassing without satisfactory excuse in the dwelling-House of one Mulaka Heeraja. The prisoner was found guilty of the offence and fined in the sum of ten rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the County Jail with hard labour.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—Esree Mohun was charged with having been found drunk while he was on duty as a pointsman in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Dossabhoy Hormajee, the station master at Mahim, proved that the prisoner was a pointsman, and on Thursday last he found him intoxicated when on duty. His Worship convicted the offender and fined him ten rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"AN ENQUIRER OF TRUTH."—An article that appeared in our columns describing the new slaughter-houses answers your question. Visit them for yourself (as we have done) and you will be perfectly satisfied that the stories you have heard are utterly false.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 11TH MARCH.

THE weather is becoming warmer daily, but the public health remains good. Wells are fast going down, and I suspect there will be a scarcity of water a month or two hence, owing to the late rains or Elephanta showers having failed. The prices of grain and other articles of consumption continue the same, and it is not likely there will be any great rise, as the harvest was good. In some parts of the province, however, there is an advance in the price of grain, but this is not owing to an unfavourable season, but to a large quantity having been destroyed and plundered by dacoits.

There have been various changes in the staff of the Agency consequent on Mr. Birdwood's transfer to the High Court, but the officers who received acting steps will continue in charge of their respective districts, Jhallawar, the charge of the first Assistant, being placed under Captain La Touche, acting fourth Assistant.

A town under Porebunder named Mahdeopur was plundered the other day by Waghurs in rather a novel manner. A gang of them arrived and encamped outside the town, and sent a party in to confine the sepoys and call the leading men out, who, under compulsion, went. The Waghurs levied black mail from each to the extent of about Rs. 50,000, and adjourning to the temple, performed religious ceremonies; they then gave a feast to the attendants of the temple and other Brahmins, and proceeded on their way. They are said to have arrived at the town at 7 A. M. and to have left at 6 P. M.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

From the Standard.)

THE Board of Admiralty, under the late Administration having spent 70,000,000*l.*, the taxpayers are asking how it is that with so large an expenditure there is yet such a paucity of ships. The Duke of Somerset replies, that the ships are few because comparatively little money has been spent in shipbuildings. The popular idea concerning the Admiralty is that of a department which is continually building ships, and which spends most of its money in that direction. It is, however, soon shown that the ships are only a subordinate item in the bill. Of the whole 70,000,000*l.* only about 10,000,000*l.* were expended in the works of the dockyards, a great proportion of which was absorbed in the repair and outfit of vessels already constructed. Only about 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* really went to the construction of new ships; to which sum, however, must be added 7,000,000*l.* spent on vessels built by contract. Thus altogether we have 10,000,000*l.* out of 70,000,000*l.* as really expended in adding new vessels to the fleet. Under any administration something of this sort must occur. We must have men as well as ships, and sailors must have their rations and their pay. There is also the building of docks and basins, and the erection of costly machinery for executing the work necessary to modern shipbuilding. How much of the outlay is of a more perfunctory character may be judged by the statement of the noble duke, that out of the 70,000,000*l.* for which he renders account "there were at least 40,000,000*l.* expended upon objects with which no Government could interfere." So that in fact the Board of Admiralty could spend a good round sum every year and yet never build a ship. When ships are past a certain age it is so expensive to keep them in good condition that it is cheapest to get rid of them—as any price. Hence it becomes necessary to know not only what ships we are building but what ships we are losing, lest otherwise we should sink to a very deplorable degree of weakness while spending millions every year for the maintenance of the navy. Something of this sort actually seems to have occurred during the Duke of Somerset's term of office. In the debate on this subject the other night the Earl of Derby made an apt quotation from a report made by Sir F. Grey to the noble duke himself, in February, 1866, wherein it was stated that in the preceding two years we had lost 52 steamers and 13 gun boats. "To replace these," the report went on to say, "very few small vessels, already on the stocks, are being completed, and seven of the *Amazon* class are building." The First Lord, under whose control these things came to pass, made a sort of implied complaint in his recent speech that Sir John Pakington had misstated the facts in alleging that we were destitute of ships. To this the Earl of Derby readily rejoined that the present First Lord could not help himself. Being asked a question, Sir J. Pakington simply gave an answer, announcing the state in which he found the reserve. The report quoted by the noble earl went just as far, distinctly saying, "In the meantime our reserve is inadequate to supply the ordinary reliefs on foreign stations, and should an extra vessel be anywhere required we have not one disposable." Lord Derby also called attention to the extraordinary variation in the estimates for different years, the last two years showing a great decline in the sums expended on the building of new ships. Even the money voted for this purpose has not been fully expended—as much as 120,000*l.* in 1865-66 going back to the Exchequer, while out of 318,000*l.* voted for the last year only 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* have as yet been made use of—and this, as Lord Derby remarked, at a time when foreign navies were undergoing rapid development.

The Duke of Somerset, however, takes credit for not having built too much. In the first place he did not know what to build and therefore he avoided mistakes by building as little as he could. We suppose the darkness grew deeper inasmuch as the building became less. The longer the office remained in office the more he became mystified. One chief constructor insisted on building vessels of such length that from stem to stern was equal to the height of St. Paul's. Hence it was absolutely necessary to get somebody else, and so Mr. Reed was chosen, who was content with a hundred feet less. Still ships cost money, and the duke declares that within the last two years it was wonderful to see what a heavy expense accrued, and "no end of delay," in making "small changes and improvements" in the construction of ships while yet in the hands of the constructors. As for building ships than he did it was the very thing the duke more especially dreaded, and he was only afraid that he should be severely censured for having built so many. Why build ships which, before they were finished, were superseded by something better? Again, how could ire build a ship when nobody could tell him what sort of a gun was to be put on board? Then there was an outcry for turret ships—and did not the Government buy the two celebrated rams in the Mersey? But when these vessels were bought they were found unfit for sea service, and everybody—that is, we suppose, everybody at Whitehall—found fault with them. What "every body" said of the Royal Sovereign the duke does not record. Then came the *Miantonomoh*, and the duke was very glad to see her, as she might possibly prove to be the pattern vessel he was in search of. But the *Miantonomoh* sucked in air by a steam-engine, and if anything went wrong with the machinery there was danger that the crew would be smothered. It was, therefore, ill to think of building a ship of that sort. Upon the whole, the duke claims to have acted with prudence and economy. Slow as he was, he built 33 iron-clads, whereas not one existed when he took office. Altogether he built 140 vessels, and carried the navy through some very important transitions. As for the system on which the business was done, his grace is inclined to think that if measured by results it is not altogether out done by the firm of Sir Morton Peto, from which he was once desired to take a lesson.

The Earl of Derby received the Duke of Somerset's speech very handsomely, but its fallacies cannot be overlooked. The duke both built too much and too little. He built too much of the wrong sort, and too little of the right. The turret principle is one which, to the present hour, his grace totally misapprehends, and yet it has been pressed upon his notice for years. At a loss to know what ship to build, why did not his grace take steps of a more energetic character for the purpose of "finding out?" In regard to guns and armour-plates considerable progress has undoubtedly been made; but this being so, there should have been less difficulty in discovering the proper type for a ship of war. In shipbuilding every step has been painfully slow, and we have been content to wait until some other nation should show us how to build the navy of England! It may not be the duke's fault in particular. The whole constitution of the Board of Admiralty may require alteration; yet it is difficult to understand why the present system should be so miserably futile, unless the moving power has a determination to go wrong. If turret ships are of any value why cannot we have them? and if big guns are desireable why are we so long in getting them? We are not obliged to duplicate the errors of the *Wivern*, the *Miantonomoh* or the *Dunderberg*. Surely England can build turret, ships which will neither smother their crews, nor drown them in deep water! But if only used for coasting purposes, turret ships are valuable—immensely so, as liberating larger vessels for foreign service. After all the earnest efforts of Captain Cowper Coles, backed by the full force of public opinion, the building of a ship which should really represent his ideas has been left to the care of a Conservative Government. The late Admiralty had this project before them in every possible shape, and fenced with it—we know not what other term to use—in every possible way. Now, at last, the affair is settled. The tender of Messrs. Laird has been accepted; her Majesty's turret ship Captain will soon be in hand; and if nothing intervene the nation may hope to see what can really be accomplished in the shape of a sea-going turret ship. It is certain that if we never build we shall never know how to build; and the more rapidly we produce our improvements, the more satisfactory will be our position in comparison with other nations. We may learn, as intimated by Earl Grey, that armour can be altogether dispensed with. If this result awaits us, the sooner we reach it the better—the saving would be immense, and it would go far to encourage the spirit of seamanship. But whether we come to this result or not, we cannot afford to stand still. We need not rush headlong into experiments, but it is to be hoped that the wretchedly ineffective policy, which the late First Lord has endavoured to vindicate, will for ever cease from the Board of Admiralty. The Duke of Somerset has acted with a sort of honest simplicity. His conscience is without offence; but while he has created a few enormously costly ships, he has failed to give us a navy sufficient for its proper purpose. It may be wise to wait, but it is necessary to go on.

ENGLISH MERCHANTS*

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

MR. FOX BOURNE—the author of a creditable "Memoir of Sir Philip Sydney"—has applied the industry and research which distinguished that biography to the preparation of a very useful work on the history of British commerce. Out of the vast quantity of material at his service he has collected all the best information he could acquire concerning "histories of some three dozen famous merchants whose conduct illustrates the course of English commerce;" and the result is a very entertaining and suggestive book. The De la Poles of Hull head the list, which is closed by Richard Cobden. But there were Englishmen before the days of the De la Poles; and English commerce though but a feeble struggling thing perhaps anteriorly, was not born with those merchant princes. Those active traders, the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, more than two thousand years ago it is said, did a brisk business in her in these isles; subsequently to be extended to lead, hides and timber, for which they exchanged "earthenware, brass manufacture, and salt." Then came the civilizing Romans to dig and delve and build, to found [illegible]d ironworks. A score of rapidly thriving cities rose, their origin legible here and there to this day, and "became notable resorts of merchants" in the dawn of Christianity. Bristol flourished in the Irish slave trade; Cambridge was the great cloth mart; Chester all the summer time was crowded with Irishmen, who sailed across the water with marten-skins and other commodities for barter. "Under Edward the Confessor," says Mr. Bourne, "merchants were highly esteemed; they travelled much in France and Germany, and brought back foreign goods of every description, while the merchants of other countries not only came to trade in England, but had already begun to find the advantage of making it their home." The Norman Conquest gave a rude shock to this prosperous state of trade. Commerce was crippled and hindered by heavy fines and tolls; merchants were pretty well employed in protecting what property they already possessed, and probably did not see the wisdom of laboriously amassing wealth which they had no great surety of enjoying. So trade languished for nearly half a century; then the famous Flemish settlement in England occurred, and trade began to revive. The commerce of the country suffered greatly through the contentions for the succession to Henry I., but it recovered itself with characteristic elasticity under his grandson Henry II. For an interesting account of the condition of the commerce of England during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries we must refer the reader to Mr. Bourne's work. The Flemings pushed their trade here very much during that period; till at length loud murmurs were every where heard against the enterprising foreigners, who had done so much for English commerce, as well as so much for themselves. The Venetian merchants were also accused of making enormous profits out of English goods, whilst native traders struggled hardly for a living.

To Hull belongs the honour of giving settlement to the first great English merchant family whose history is recorded in an authentic manner. A quarter of a century before the brothers Richard and William De la Pole took up their residence in the town, Hull held a high position amongst the chief ports of the country, paying more than one-eighth of all the custom dues levied in England in the year 1280. The De la Poles came into prominence in the year of famine A.D. 1316. Great distress prevailed throghout the country; wheat was sold at enormous and, for the poor, impossible prices. The De la Poles made an influence at Court, so "Richard obtained a safe-conduct from the King to visit foreign parts, and bring home corn and other things, security being given that he would not sell them to the Scots." The commercial dealings of the De la Poles must have been very great and very lucrative. Again and again they came forward with open hands to the assistance af King Edward III. In July, 1327, William De la Pole lent £4,000 towards the equipment of the army going on the first Scottish expedition. This was followed by £2,000 in August, and another of £1,200 in December of the same year. These timely loans were not accepted without marks of gratitude on the part of the Court. Important privileges in trade were granted to the patriotic merchants, and their "wealth and influence advanced yearly." Richard retired from active trading some years before his death, though he appears to have still partaken of the profits of his younger brother's ventures. Meantime William was steadily opening up the commerce of the country and obtaining a considerable part of the fruits of his personal energy and enterprise to the service of the State. In 1332 William de la Pole was created first Mayor of Hull by King Edward. In the following year he was sent on a political mission to Flanders; with what succes we infer from the fact that in 1335 he was again chosen to perform a similar important service. But William did not serve an unthankful master. In May, 1339, five special documents were issued under the King's hand at Antwerp. The first two proclamations release the brothers de la Pole from certain money payments and liabilities. The three papers which follow are more interesting. In the third it is set forth that "in consideration of the great and seasonable supply which our beloved merchant, William de la Pole, has often made to us, . . . we, at the earnest request of the same William, grant and give licence, for ourselves and our heirs, to Katherine wife of the same William that she, after his death may marry whosoever she wishes so long as he be one of the Kings subjects without let or hindrance. Katherine was probably much younger than her husband. She survived him nearly sixteen years, but remained faithful to the memory of William, nor sought to avail herself of her husband's benevolence and the King's licence. In the fourth document King Edward appointed himself guardian of the merchant's daughters,. The fifth refers specially to William de la Pole himself, and is curiously illustrative of the period.

"Considering," runs this interesting state paper "in what manner his beloved merchant, William de la Pole, was worn out in his service, and fatigued with labours and various troubles, and therefore willing to have regard to his welfare and repose," the King, released him from attendance at assizes, juries, and the like as well as from service in the capacity of mayor, sheriff, or other agent of the Crown, against his will." Further, the King declares that "this present expedition being ended in which we have perceived the services of the said William to have been exceedingly advantageous to us, he be not against his will sent anywhere, on this or the other side of the sea, for the prosecution of our business or that of our heirs, and that he be not burthened with any office or labours to be undertaken for us; but that henceforth he may throughly enjoy the comforts of his home as shall be agreeable to himself, without molestation or any manner of annoyance being offered to him in any way by us or our heirs or our officers."

And in a charter issued soon after, King Edward notifies to his people, in language of right royal gratitude, the magnanimous services of William de la Pole to the State. The King, at the same time, created his beloved merchant a knight banneret, "nominally so, not really, he [the King] could not do that, Sir William having never done any great thing or achievement in war to have the banner for the same flourishing over his head, which was the old essential way of making one." Sir William died full of honours in 1366, and was buried in Trinity Church, Hull.

The Canynges of Bristol, who flourished 1360-1475, also occupy an honourable place in the history of English commerce. During

BANKS.

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Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—W. HALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11⅞ "
2	do.	1/11⅝ "
1	do.	1/11⅜ "
On demand		1/12⅛ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the sum main monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for commitments without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for negotiation, should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 11th March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—To be SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall," and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager, B. H. Cama's Trust.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view. Situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTRY on the Premises.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN CO. (LD.)
Bombay, 21st February 1867.

MATHERAN.—TO BE [illegible] well furnished, newly MATTED BUNG[illegible]ar Mr. Sassoon's, commanding one of the best views on the Hill, containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, three Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Bath Rooms, Offices, and Stabling for three Horses. Address "B. C." Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET (with immediate possession).—1. The Offices in Meadow Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
2. The Offices in Forbes Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.
3. A comfortable Bungalow, at No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon.
Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

TO BE LET, TWO Upper-storied BUNGALOW'S on Khumballa Hill. They are very commodious and facing the westerly breeze, rents Rs. 600, and 500. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN Upper-storied, and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to the "Treacher's Medical Hall," rents Rs. 110 and 150. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, No. 361, with 5 Bed-rooms, all the Rooms are newly papered and painted. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN upper storied and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, in Grant Road, Gilder Street, with 4 Bed-rooms. It has a very large Garden and Compound with ample Stabling and servants' quarters. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper storied COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with four Bed-Rooms, on Malabar Hill, rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TWENTY-SIX BUNGALOWS TO LET as follows:—
ONE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy—Rent Rs 150.
TWO BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba—Rents 250 & 150.
ONE Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, it has a splendid surrounding view of Bombay—Rent Rs. 250
SIX BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, furnished and unfurnished, large and small—Rent Rs. 300, 250, 200, 150, 110, 100, one of them could be had also for three months.
ONE BUNGALOW next to the Bandora Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway—Rent Rs. 80 only.
ONE Small BUNGALOW in Falkland Road—Rent Rs. 50.
apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

LIST OF OFFICES TO LET as follows:—
Spacious and Comfortable Apartments in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Rossetet & Co., on the first floor.
Other Apartments, opposite the Armenian Chapel, Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 100. For an Office or Residence.
First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, or the whole House if required for Rs. 250
Spacious Apartments in Meadow Street, on the first floor, lately vacated by the Grand Finance.
One large Godown in Marine Street. Rent only Rs. 100.
Second and Top floor of a House in Church Gate Street opposite to the Cathedral. Rent Rs. 200 and 75.
For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
SOAMES DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. HORNBY BARE, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BEVAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras.....	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.....	"	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 30th June 1865.

Holloway's Pills—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous, may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits, and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and insures future safety. The pallid, and all those who are losing flesh should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed, and [illegible] correction, or, in after years [illegible] developed.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £2,000,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. BEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age	Civil. Half-yearly.	Civil. Monthly.		Military. Half-yearly.	Military. Monthly.	
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	16 8 0	3 2 14	9	19 8 3	7 3	6
30	20 0 0	3 8 8	22	0 0 3	14 4	4
40	25 0 0	4 6 10	25	6 0 4	9 8	
50	33 9 0	5 13 6	33	8 0 5	14 11	
60	46 0 0	7 2 3	47	0 0 8	5 2	

Age	Civil. 1 yr.	Civil. 3 yrs.	Civil. 5 yrs.	Civil. 7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	Military. 3 yrs.	Military. 5 yrs.	Military. 7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

NOTICES.

GAS SUPPLY.—MR. MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE, No. 53, Syed Abdool Rahimond Street, has been appointed CANVASSER to this Company and he is authorized to receive orders on their behalf.
THO. PROUD,
Agent to the Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Offices and Show Rooms, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Mixtum
Cannon do.	Strambo do.
Opera Mild	Voronzo do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited,)
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.—Treatment instantaneous and radical cure of Corns and other excrescences of the Feet, DR. J. DEFRIES Chiropodist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil. Having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.
Through the means of a new process, MR. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.
He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.
Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted.
Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta and Madras in favour of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.
Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.
Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.
This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most comfortable and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.
The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.
The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.
The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.
The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Dockers.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c. Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.
Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.
Cheese and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.
Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.
Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilkhoss*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.
Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.
B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.
Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

1 Set of very handsome Gilt Furniture consisting of 2 large Chiffoneers, 2 do. Cupboards, and 2 do. Pedestals, ornamented with beautiful Carved Stonework and richly Gilt in the style *Louis Quinze*.
1 Pair of handsome Gilt Candelabras.
1 do. do. do. Pedestals.
1 do. do. do. Mirrors.
2 do. do. Bronze Incense Burners.
2 do. do. Carved Blackwood Couches.
1 Single Gilt Mirror, several Sets of handsome Plated Tea Services, Earthenware, Garden Seats, &c. &c.
BROWN FRETWELL & Co,
Byculla, Bombay, 18th January 1867.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & Co. begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-station that they have just received a large consignment of Ladies', Gentlemens' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

LADIES'

Colored Silk and Morocco Boots.
White Jean and Kid do.
Black Kid Light and Walking do.
Cashmere house do. do.
Shoes in colored, Morocco, Kid, Cashmere, White and Black Satin.

GENTLEMENS'

Dress Boots { French Glove Kid-
English do.
Kid with Patent Golash.
Kid do. Enamelled do. Walking.
Kid with High Levant Morocco Golash. do.
The Croquet Boots in Morocco ..... do.
The University do. in Kid..... do.
The Prince Alfred in do..... do
All Calfskin do. ..... do.
Brown and Elastic..... do.
Buckskin do. do..... do.
Canvas do. do-..... do.
Shooting Boot in Morocco and Calfskin-

SHOES.

Patent Enamelled Kid Morocco Calf and Brown Leathes.
Slippers in Great variety.

CHILDRENS'

Boots and Shoes in great variety.
TERM—CASH.
No. 24 Meadow Street.
Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE.
LADIES' SEMINARY ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

THE MISSES WILLS, from their long experience in training and educating young Ladies, beg respectfully to solicit the attention of those Parents and Guardians who are desirous of giving their Children the advantage of an English Education, to their establishment at Woodvills House, Ilfracombe, which is situated on the southern shore of the Bristol Channel (and according to the Registrar General's statement) is the healthiest of the seaport towns. It is a fashionable watering-place, the climate is peculiarly salubrious and bracing, and the scenery truly picturesque. First Class Masters attend the School for the languages &c. &c., and the unremitting solicitude for the Pupils' comforts and enjoyments, render it a happy home.—References in Ilfracombe and the neighbourhood to the Parents of Children, and also kindly permitted to [illegible] Villas, Torr's Park.
The Rev. J. E. TAYLO[illegible]
J. HOWLAND Esq., Torr's Villa.
[illegible] Also in Bombay to
R. A. PASSMORE, Esq., of Messrs. Passmore & Co., who will be happy to afford every information and particulars, as to terms &c., or by letter to the
MISSES WILLS,
Woodville House, Ilfracombe, Devonshire,
England.

R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HEERABAUGH ESTATE, postponed till further notice by order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, at a future date when due notice will be given, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Haveriee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.
A deposit of 50 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.
For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON, at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.
R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Poona, 15th March, 1867.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received per Steamer "NORTHAM—"
Prime York Hams,
Wiltshire Bacon,
Double Gloster Cheese,
Cheddar Cheese.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Venilia*.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilful European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.
Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be, in like manner multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.
Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.
PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.
FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.
TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.
Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.
An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—
Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.
Superior Jewellery, Gold and Silver, viz.: Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.
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CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
" *Flavouring Teas.*	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

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TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.
Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.
The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
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Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
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COOLING MEDICINE.—Bishop's Granular effervescent CITRATE OF MAGNISIA (the original preparation) is a mild and agreeable Saline, and taken before breakfast daily, an efficacious preventive of fever and its consanguineous disorders incident during the hot seasons. Agents: TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
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RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.
WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter
Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.
Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.
ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.
LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.
HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Ireble, Eel.
Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.
GUT AND GRIP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

WANTED.

WANTED, one dozen pairs of LORRY WHEELS from three to three feet six diameter with axles five feet long. Also two SLING CARRIAGES with wheels 10 feet in diameter.
HASTINGS & COMPANY, Civil Engineers.
298, Middle Colaba, 7th March.

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NOTICE.—WANTED THREE ASSISTANTS to the Engineer for Local Funds in Khandeish. They must possess a practical knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, and laying out Roads and making Plans and Estimates.
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L. R ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee,
Khandeish.
Khandeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia, 4th March 1867.

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